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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/035,339	USKELA, SAMI
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Meless N. Zewdu	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>18 January 2005</u>.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
  closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☒ Claim(s) *14* is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 5-13 and 15-39* is/are rejected.
7) ☒ Claim(s) *4* is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
  1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
    application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   This action is in response to the communication filed on 01/18/05.

2.   Claims 1-39 are pending in this action.

3.   The objections to the abstract of the disclosure, has been withdrawn in response to the current amendment.

4.   The rejection of claims 15, 28 and 37, provided under - 35 USC 112, second paragraph has been withdrawn in response to the current amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "during the unregistration" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 12 recites the limitation "during the unregistration of the subscriber" in line 9. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation (**the unregistration**) in the claim.

Claim 19 recites the limitation "the subscriber data and the changes in the subscriber data" in lines 2 and 3 respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 32-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Chavez (US 6,151,503).

As per claim 32: a user equipment in a communication system, the user equipment

comprising at least one service content for providing a service associated with a call

terminating at a subscriber reads on '503 (see abstract; col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 24),

and being configured to transmit information associated with the service content to the

communication system in order to provide the service when the user equipment is not

registered in the network reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 9-42).

As per claim 33: the user equipment wherein the said information comprises the

service content reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 9- 42).

As per claim 34: the user equipment wherein said information comprises a pointer

which points to the service content reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 9-30).

As per claim 35: the user equipment wherein said information further comprises at

least one value of a parameter associated with the service content reads on '503 (see

col. 2, lines 9-30). The information from the subscriber to cause the network to update

its database to indicate that the subscriber is off the wireless network is a parameter

associated with service content.

As per claim 36: the user equipment is configured to transmit said information when it

registers in the communication system reads on '503 (see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 30).

As per claim 37: the user equipment wherein the user equipment is configured to

transmit said information in response to the changes in the service content reads on

'503 (see col. 2, lines 9-30). Going off the wireless network is a change in service.

As per claim 38: the user equipment wherein the user equipment is configured to

transmit said information when it performs the un-registration in the communication

system reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 9-30). When the wireless subscriber goes off the

wireless network, it effectively un registers itself from the wireless network.

As per claim 39: the user equipment wherein the user equipment is configured to

transmit said information in response to a request received from the system reads on

'503 (see col. 4, lines 57-64).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Chavez (US 6,151,503) in view of Applicant's admitted prior art (APA).

As per claim 22: Chavez discloses a network wherein calls terminating at a subscriber

are routed alternative destination/s reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 14-35), when the

terminating subscriber is not registered in the network (see col. 1, lines 10-60; col. 2,

lines 4-42). Chavez discloses that a subscriber can activate call routing service in a

network node so as to route incoming calls to alternative terminal/s when the subscriber

is unable to attend the incoming call, for instance by suddenly entering into an area

where there is not wireless service and hence can not register. But, Chavez does not

explicitly teach about a network node in a communication system where a service

associated with a call terminating at a subscriber is triggered in that node when the

subscriber is not registered in the network, as claimed by applicant. However, in a

related field of endeavor, applicant teaches the presence of a prior art (APA) wherein

services associated with a mobile-terminating call are at least started, i. e. triggered

from a call state control function S-CSCF serving the subscriber, wherein an

interrogative call state control function I-CSCF routes the call on the basis of the

address obtained from a home subscriber server HSS (see page 1, paragraphs 0003-

0004). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Chavez with that of the APA

since the teaching is known (disclosed), as evidenced by applicant's use of same.

As per claim 23: the network node wherein the network node is configured to receive

subscriber data of the subscriber when the subscriber performs the un-registration in

the network reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 20-42).

As per claim 24: the network node further comprising an execution environment

corresponding to the execution environment of user equipment in the communication

system, and at least some of the subscriber data relate to at least one service content in

the user equipment reads on '503 (see col. 14-42).

As per claim 25: the network node, wherein the network node is configured to request

subscriber data of the subscriber in response to the routing of the call terminating at the

subscriber to the network node reads on '503 (see col. 3, lines 41-60).

As per claim 26: the network wherein the network node is configured to store at least

subscriber data relating to the terminating call in a first database used by the network

node reads on '503 (see col. 1, line 61-col. 2, line 27). Since there is not a second

database mentioned, a first database is interpreted just as a single database.

Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chavez

in view of the APA as applied to claims 22 and 26 above, and further in view of

Nimmagadda (US 5,854,836).

As per claim 27: but, the above cited references do not teach about a network node

that is configured to check whether subscriber data of the subscriber are stored in the

first database and to request only those subscriber data that the network node needs for

triggering a service associated with the terminating call and that are not stored in the

database, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor,

Nimmagadda teaches about a number portability system wherein if a user's number is

portable (checked), then it is compared to a plurality of ported numbers stored in a local

database (see abstract; col. 2, line 44-col. 3, line 18). Although the instant application is

directed to a wireless system and Nimmagadda's reference is directed to a wired

network, claim 27 is directed to the database technique. Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

the above references with Nimmagadda's database usage technique for the advantage

of prviding service as quickly as possible (see col. 4, lines 59-60).

Claims 1, 5-11, 15-21 and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art (APA) in view of Chavez (US

6,151,503).

As per claim 1: a method for providing a service in connection with a call terminating at

a subscriber in a network, the method comprising at least the steps of:

maintaining in the network at least one first function which triggers a least one

first service associated with the terminating call for the subscriber when the subscriber

is not registered in the network reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). A first

function without a second function is just a single function.

routing the call terminating at the subscriber to the first function in the network

reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). A first function without a second function

is just a single function. But, the APA does not explicitly teach about routing, a call to a

subscriber, to a first function when the subscriber is not registered in the network,

thereby providing a service to a subscriber not registered in a network, as claimed by

applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, Chavez teaches about a subscriber

activated wireless telephone call rerouting system that enables the subscriber to reroute

incoming calls to an alternate destination which is off network (see entire document,

particularly, abstract; col. 2, lines 9-50). According to Chavez the call rerouting system

is a customized routing table residing in a network and can remotely be

activated/deactivated by the subscriber. The table includes a means for rerouting an

incoming call to non-wireless network when the subscriber is off the cellular network.

The feature, "off the wireless", network indicates a time of duration when the wireless

subscriber is not able to request/receive service in the wireless network due to, for

example, service an availability or being away from the home network (see col. 1, lines

10-19). Being away or being unable to get service is functionally same as being

deregistered or unregistered. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the APA with the teaching of

Chavez for the advantage of rerouting an incoming call to a wireless subscriber terminal

to an alternate destination off of the wireless network, when the wireless subscriber

moves to an area that doesn't have wireless service, as taught by Chavez.

As per claim 5: the method wherein the first function triggers the service when

triggering conditions are fulfilled reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

As per claim 6: the method wherein the service is triggered in an execution

environment which is internal environment of the fist function reads on APA (see page

1, paragraph 0003). As long as service triggering is provided, putting it in an internal or

external environment is a choice of design because criticality is not shown as to why it should be internal.

As per claim 7: the method wherein the service is triggered in an execution environment which is an external environment of the fist function reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). As long as service triggering is provided, putting it in an internal or external environment is a choice of design because criticality is not shown as to why it should be external.

As per claim 8: the method further comprising the steps of:

maintaining in the first function an execution environment corresponding to user equipment in order to permit at least one service content reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

Loading at least one service content or the address of the service content associated with the call terminating at the subscriber from the equipment to the first function reads on '503 (see abstract; col. 2, lines 9-42). When the references are combined as shown above, at least one service content or the address of the service content associated with the call terminating at the subscriber can be loaded from the equipment to the first function.

As per claim 9: the method wherein the loading is performed during the unregistration of the subscriber reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 9-42).

As per claim 10: the method wherein the first function is a call state control function reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

As per claim 11: the method wherein the first function is a session initiation protocol

call processing server reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

As per claim 15: a communication system comprising:

at least first one function for triggering a service associated with the call

terminating at a subscriber of the communication system reads on APA (see page 1,

paragraph 0003). First function doesn't carry patentable weight since there is no

mention of a second function and is interpreted as a single function.

at least one first network node for giving a routing address of a subscriber for a

call terminating at the subscriber reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). The

system described in APA inherently includes at least one network node. But, the APA

does not explicitly teach about a first network being configured to give the address of

the first function as the routing address and at least one function for triggering a service

when the subscriber is not registered in the communication system, as claimed by

applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, Chavez teaches about a subscriber

activated wireless telephone call rerouting system that enables the subscriber to reroute

incoming calls to an alternate destination which is off network (see entire document,

particularly, abstract; col. 2, lines 9-50), wherein the routing address is provided by a

network node (see col. 3, line 41-col. 4, line 3; col. 4, line 41-col. 5, line 38). According

to Chavez the call rerouting system is a customized routing table residing in a network

and can remotely be activated/deactivated by the subscriber. The table includes a

means for rerouting an incoming call to non-wireless network when the subscriber is off

the cellular network. The feature, "off the wireless", network indicates a time of duration

when the wireless subscriber is not able to request/receive service in the wireless

network due to, for example, service an availability or being away from the home

network (see col. 1, lines 10-19). In other words, the service in Chavez includes routing

an incoming call to a terminating subscriber when the subscriber is off the wireless

network or unregistered in the wireless network as indicated by the expressions being

away or being unable to get service which is functionally same as being deregistered or

unregistered. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify the APA with the teaching of Chavez for the

advantage of rerouting an incoming call to a wireless subscriber terminal to an alternate

destination off of the wireless network, when the wireless subscriber moves to an area

that doesn't have wireless service, as taught by Chavez.

As per claim 16: the communication system wherein the first network node transmits at

least subscriber data associated with the terminating call to the first network node in

response to a subscriber data request of the first network reads on '503 (see col. 3, line

54-col. 4, line 3).

As per claim 17: the communication system wherein the first function requests

subscriber data from the first network node in response to the reception of the call

terminating at the subscriber reads on '503 (see col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 3). Since there

is no a second function mentioned, any function that enables the request of a subscriber

data, as did in the Chavez, can be called a function. Furthermore, since there is no

mentioning of a second network, a single network can satisfy the claimed feature.

As per claim 18: the communication system wherein the first function requests

subscriber data from the first network node in response to the reception of the call

terminating at the subscriber reads on '503 (see col. 3, line 41-col. 4, line 3).

As per claim 19: the communication system wherein:

      the first network node transmits at least the subscriber data associated with the

terminating call to the first function in response to the changes in the subscriber data

reads on 503 (see col. 4, lines 53-57).

      the first function stores at least the subscriber data associated with the

terminating call and update them in response to the subscriber data received from the

first network node reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines 9-42).

As per claim 20: the communication system further comprising at least one unit of user

equipment for transmitting at least one service content associated with the call

terminating at the subscriber to the first function for receiving and storing the service

content and wherein the first function comprises an execution environment for

performing the received and stored service content reads on '503 (see col. 4, lines 53-

57). When the references are combined as shown above, the call control function of the

APA will comprise an execution environment for performing the reception and storing of

the service content.

As per claim 21: the communication system further comprising:

      at least one unit of user equipment for transmitting at least one pointer to the

service content associated with the call terminating at the subscriber to the first function

for receiving and storing the pointer reads on '503 (see col. 1, line 61-col. 2, line 35).

at least one execution environment for performing the service content reads on

APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). The call state control function of the APA is, the at

least one execution environment for performing the service content.

memory means for maintaining the service content in the system reads on '503

(see col. 1, line 61-col. 2, line 35).

As per claim 28: a network node which is configured to give routing information of a

subscriber reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003), the network node further being

configured to give the address of the first function which triggers services of subscribers

if the triggering conditions are fulfilled, as a routing address for the subscriber reads on

APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). The HSS is the network node and the trigger

triggers by the call state control, obviously based on some sort of condition/s. But, the

APA does not explicitly teach about recognizing whether the subscriber has performed

un-registration and triggering services for subscribers that are not registered in the

network and routing the address when the subscriber is not registered in the network ,

as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, Chavez teaches about

a subscriber activated wireless telephone call rerouting system that enables the

subscriber to reroute incoming calls to an alternate destination which is off the wireless

network (see entire document, particularly, abstract; col. 2, lines 9-50), wherein the

routing address is provided by a network node (see col. 3, line 41-col. 4, line 3; col. 4,

line 41-col. 5, line 38). According to Chavez the call rerouting system is a customized

routing table residing in a network and can remotely be activated/deactivated by the

subscriber. The table includes a means for rerouting an incoming call to non-wireless

network when the subscriber is off the cellular network. The feature, "off the wireless",

network indicates a time of duration when the wireless subscriber is not able to

request/receive service in the wireless network due to, for example, service an

availability or being away from the home network (see col. 1, lines 10-19). In other

words, the service in Chavez includes routing an incoming call to a terminating

subscriber when the subscriber is off the wireless network or unregistered in the

wireless network as indicated by the expressions being away or being unable to get

service which is functionally same as being deregistered or unregistered, because the

subscriber is recognized as being off the wireless network. Therefore, it would have

been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify the APA with the teaching of Chavez for the advantage of rerouting an incoming

call to a wireless subscriber terminal to an alternate destination off of the wireless

network, when the wireless subscriber moves to an area that doesn't have wireless

service, as taught by Chavez.

As per claim 29: the network wherein the network node is configured to maintain the

address of the first function for each subscriber separately reads on 'APA (see page 1,

paragraph 0003). The first function is no different from a single function since there is no

a second function mentioned.

As per claim 30: the network node wherein the network node is configured to set the

address of the first function as a routing address of the subscriber in response to the

subscriber performing the un-registration in the network reads on '503 (see col. 2, lines

9-42). The first function is no different from a single function since there is no a second function mentioned.

As per claim 31: the network node wherein the network node is configured to give the address of the first function as a routing address in response to the absence of the routing address of the subscriber. The first function is no different from a single function since there is no a second function mentioned. The stored address provided in the prior art of record is used in response to the absence of the subscriber's address.

Claims 2, 3, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of Chavez and further in view of Lantto et al. (Lantto) (US 5,850,603). **Note:** for examination purposes, claims 12 and 13 are sequentially considered first.

As per claim 12: a method for providing a service in connection with a call terminating at a subscriber in a network, the method comprising at least the steps of:

maintaining in the network at least one first function which triggers, when triggering conditions are fulfilled, at least one first service associated with the terminating call for the subscriber reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

routing the call terminating at the subscriber to the first function when the subscriber reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003). But, the APA does not explicitly teach about at least one first service associated with the terminating call for the subscriber, when the subscriber is not registered in the network, so as to provide a service connection for the subscriber by routing the call to a first function, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, Chavez teaches about a subscriber

activated wireless telephone call rerouting system that enables the subscriber to reroute

incoming calls to an alternate destination which is off network (see entire document,

particularly, abstract; col. 2, lines 9-50). According to Chavez the call rerouting system

is a customized routing table residing in a network and can remotely be

activated/deactivated by the subscriber. The table includes a means for rerouting an

incoming call to non-wireless network when the subscriber is off the cellular network.

The feature, "off the wireless", network indicates a time of duration when the wireless

subscriber is not able to request/receive service in the wireless network due to, for

example, service an availability or being away from the home network a9see col. 1,

lines 10-19). Being away or being unable to get service is functionally same as being

deregistered or unregistered. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the APA with the teaching of

Chavez for the advantage of rerouting an incoming call to a wireless subscriber terminal

to an alternate destination off of the wireless network, when the wireless subscriber

moves to an area that doesn't have wireless service, as taught by Chavez. But, the APA

in view of Chavez does not explicitly teach about copying at least first service

information of subscriber data of the database used by the first function during the un-

registration of the subscriber, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of

endeavor, Lantto teaches about a system for adding or removing supplementary   ·

services to a home location register wherein a subscriber data is stored in a central

database and a copy of it can be provided to each switching center that request for it

(see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the above

references for the advantage of identifying subscribers entering a new coverage area,

as taught by Lantto.

As per claim 13: a method for providing a service in connection with a call terminating

at a subscriber in a network, the method comprising at least the steps of:

maintaining in the network at least one first function which triggers, when

triggering conditions are fulfilled, at least one first service associated with the

terminating call for the subscriber reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

routing the call terminating at the subscriber to the first function when the

subscriber reads on APA (see page 1, paragraph 0003).

receiving the call terminating at the subscriber in the first function reads on APA

(see page 1, paragraph 0003). The call that is route or to be routed through the call

state control function is a call received in the first function.

starting the triggering of services in the first function reads on APA (see page 1,

paragraph 0003). But, the APA does not explicitly teach about at least one first service

associated with the terminating call for the subscriber, when the subscriber is not

registered in the network, so as to provide a service connection for the subscriber by

routing the call to a first function, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of

endeavor, Chavez teaches about a subscriber activated wireless telephone call

rerouting system that enables the subscriber to reroute incoming calls to an alternate

destination which is off network (see entire document, particularly, abstract; col. 2, lines

9-50). According to Chavez the call rerouting system is a customized routing table

residing in a network and can remotely be activated/deactivated by the subscriber. The

table includes a means for rerouting an incoming call to non-wireless network when the

subscriber is off the cellular network. The feature, "off the wireless", network indicates a

time of duration when the wireless subscriber is not able to request/receive service in

the wireless network due to, for example, service an availability or being away from the

home network (see col. 1, lines 10-19). Being away or being unable to get service is

functionally same as being deregistered or unregistered. Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

the APA with the teaching of Chavez for the advantage of rerouting an incoming call to

a wireless subscriber terminal to an alternate destination off of the wireless network,

when the wireless subscriber moves to an area that doesn't have wireless service, as

taught by Chavez. But, the APA in view of Chavez does not explicitly teach about

transmitting subscriber's service information from a home subscriber server maintaining

subscriber data of the subscriber to the first function, as claimed by applicant. However,

in a related field of endeavor, Lantto teaches about a system for adding or removing

supplementary services to a home location register wherein a subscriber data is stored

in a central database/server and subscriber's service information is provided to each

switching center that requests for it(see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7). Therefore, it would

have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to further modify the above references for the advantage of identifying subscribers

entering a new coverage area, as taught by Lantto.

As per claim 2: the feature of claim 2 is similar of the feature of claim 12. Hence, claim

2 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 12.

As per claim 3: the feature of claim 3 is similar of the feature of claim 13. Hence, claim

3 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 13.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 14 is allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject

matter:

As per claim 14: the prior art of record does not teach or fairly suggest the techniques

of routing a call directed to a wireless subscriber, that is not registered in a wireless

network, by using and checking a database for the subscriber's service information for

consequently triggering the prescribed service, as recited in claim 14.

Claim 4 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be

allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base

claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 01/18/05 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Applicant's arguments and examiner's corresponding responses are

provided as shown below. This action was made non-final due to change of ground of rejection regarding claims 22-26.

Argument I: with regard to claims 1, 12 and 13, applicant argues by saying "the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed methods for providing a service in connection with a call terminating at a subscriber when the subscriber is not registered in a network". In the argument, applicant includes the features cited in the above mentioned claims as not being disclosed, taught or suggested.

Response I: examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument. In that the claims mentioned are directed to call routing service/s, with service trigger, for a mobile that is not registered in its home network or unable to response to an incoming call because of going out off its area. Examiner is convinced the combination of Chavez and the APA, which are in a related field of endeavor teaches the claimed features.

Argument II: in particular, regarding claim 13, applicant argues by saying the references do not teach "receiving the call terminating at the subscriber in the first function; transmitting subscriber's service information from a home subscriber server maintaining subscriber data of the subscriber to the first function; and starting the triggering of services in the first function."

Response II: examiner respectfully disagrees. In the APA, it is shown that " – services associated with a mobile-terminating call are at least started, i.e. triggered from a call sate control function S-CSCF- serving the subscriber, whereto an interrogative call state control function I-CSCF routes the call on the basis of the address obtained from a

home subscriber server HSS (see page 1, paragraph 0003. These features shows the features cited in the argument.

Argument III: with regard to claim 15, applicant, in addition to the hereinabove argument, asserts " --- at least one first network node for giving a routing address of a subscriber for a call terminating at the subscriber, the first network being configured to give the address of the subscriber of the first function as the routing address when the subscriber is not registered in the communication system."

Response III: examiner disagrees with the argument. In that it is shown in the above response that the server of the home network HSS provides a routing address and it is also shown in Chavez's reference that the routing service is provided to a mobile station when, among other things, the mobile station goes into an area wherein there is no wireless coverage. It should be obvious that a mobile station going into an area where there is not wireless communication service cannot register to one. Furthermore, the terminology "the first network" does not mean anything since there is no a second network. So, it is simply read as a network.

Argument IV: applicant further asserts that the features of claims 22 is not taught or suggested by the prior art of record.

Response IV: examiner asserts that since ground of rejection is changed, the argument regarding claim 22 is moot.

Argument V: with regard to claim 28, applicant argues by saying the prior art of record doe not teach or suggest the features recited in claim 28:

Response V: examiner disagrees with the argument. In that the prior art combination obviates the features recited in claim 28 by providing service trigger, to route a call terminating at a mobile subscribe when the mobile subscriber is unable to respond to an incoming call, for instance by going out of the home area, as tuaghe by Chavez. Hence, the argument is not persuasive.

Argument VI: with regard to claim 32, applicant asserts that the combined prior art of record does not teach or suggest the features recited in claim 32.

Response VI: examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument. In that claim 32 is directed to a user equipment comprising at least one service content for providing to the network for receiving service/s. In Chavez, a user equipment can send/setup a service profile in coordination with the home network, can activate, deactivate, delete or add the services in the service profile, as desired. When this feature is combined with the APA, as discussed in the body of the rejection of claim 32, the features of claim 32 are obviated by the combination. Furthermore, sending a service activation to the network can be sending content information, since the activating signal can be interpreted as information to the network in question. Hence, the argument is moot.

Argument VII: applicant further asserts that Lantto fails to teach copying information during un-registration.

Response VII: examiner disagrees with the argument. In that, Lantto teaches that when a mobile moves out of its home area and into another/new coverage area, the new coverage area asks the home coverage area for a copy of the subscriber data. At this point (when/during the data copy is asked and provided), the mobile equipment is not

registered in the home coverage area. This can be interpreted as the copying was made

during the mobile's un-registration with the home network. Hence, the argument is

moot.

Argument VIII: Applicant further argues by saying Nimmagadda fails to remedy the

deficiencies of Chavez, the APA and Lantto because Nimmagadda merely teaches a

method and system for delivering information obtained from an information delivery

database with a location routing number obtained from a local number portability

database.

Response VIII: examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument. In that examiner

believes checking whether a portable directory number is stored in a database is a

teaching in checking as to whether a subscriber data is stored in a given database.

Hence, the argument is not persuasive.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Meless N. Zewdu whose telephone number is (571)

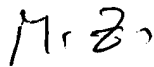272-7873. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am to 5:00 pm..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Meless Zewdu

   Examiner

09 June 2005.

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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